

BLOWN TO PIECES.

Terrific Explosion in a Mine Near Wheeling, W. Va.

An Overcharge Blast Ignited the Coal Dust.

FAINT AT THE SIGHT.

Women and Children of Victims Frantic With Grief.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 21.—The most appalling mine disaster that ever occurred in this section of the state happened yesterday shortly after noon at the Blanch coal mines on the Pan Handle railroad at the Colliers station. A new miner, an Italian, put off an overcharge blast which ignited the coal dust in the mine, and a fearful explosion followed, carrying death and destruction in its path. There were forty-eight men in the mine at the time and seven are known to be dead and three badly injured.

After the explosion there was a terrific whirlwind in the mine, carrying everything before it. Men and women were in the mine some distance away and going toward the mouth. The force of the explosion drove them nearly a hundred yards out of the mouth of the mine and landed Rooney on the car track, killing him instantly. Many bodies were found in a gully, striking his head against a post. His brains were dashed out and scattered for yards around. His wife was the first to find him. She is prostrated by the shock. There is little hope that she will recover.

The news of the disaster soon spread, and in a few minutes hundreds of people were crowded about the mouth of the mine. Many heart-rending scenes occurred. The wives and children of the miners were frantic and around many were overcome. In a short time a rescue party, consisting of George Bonboom, Nick Kerns, Arthur Ward, John Muller and William Davis, was organized and went to the mine after the bodies. When the bodies were brought to the surface many women swooned at the sight. Prosecuting Attorney Colton and Coroner Watkins of Wellsburg were soon on the ground and took charge of the bodies and will conduct a rigid investigation. This is the second accident of the kind which has occurred at this mine. Just two years ago a similar explosion occurred in which three were killed and several injured.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Large Increase in Tonnage During the Last Ten Years.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Mr. Eugene T. Chamberlain, chief of the bureau of navigation, has made public his report, which shows that on June 30, 1894, the merchant marine of the United States comprised 53,256 vessels of 4,644,024 gross tons. The geographical distribution shows: Atlantic and gulf coasts, 17,463 vessels, 2,713,544 gross tons; Pacific coast, 1,520 vessels, 450,359 tons; Northern lakes, 3,341 vessels, 1,227,401 tons; Western rivers, 1,257 vessels, 287,353 tons. Cod and mackerel fisheries, 1,605 vessels, 11,753 tons. During the decade wooden sailing vessels have increased 50,000 tons each in New York, California and Michigan. The total tonnage of the great lakes has increased 300,000 during the last decade, or nearly doubled. Iron and steel steam tonnage on the lakes has increased from 7,000 tons in 1885 to 260,000 tons in 1894. The total tonnage of the Pacific coast has increased 85 per cent during the decade. The tonnage of all descriptions of San Francisco port is 305,226; Cleveland, 234,746; Huron, Mich., 171,539; Detroit, 161,346; St. Louis, 122,749; Milwaukee, 93,767.

GROWS WORSE AND WORSE

Several Hundred People Perish by the Earthquakes.

ROME, Nov. 21.—The earthquake shocks continue at Melezzo, on the north coast of the island of Sicily, and the fact that the volcano of Stromboli is nearly in a state of eruption, is accepted as a proof that the disturbances are of volcanic origin. Reports from the province of Reggio de Calabria state 200 corpses have been exhumed from the ruins of the houses at San Procopio.

More Judicial Troubles in Oklahoma.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Ok., Nov. 21.—Judge Scott of the district court had indicted yesterday Probate Judge Stewart, Probate Judge-elect Hayes, E. E. Brown, editor of the Times-Journal, and J. J. Burke, editor of the Oklahomaian, for contempt of court. The arrests caused excitement to run high and an indignation meeting is called for to-night.

Fought and Won With a Broken Arm.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 21.—Mart Gibbons and Jerry Arnold fought a bloody battle of nine rounds in a barn six miles south of this city last night. During the fight Gibbons' arm was broken in dealing his opponent a heavy swinging blow, but he continued the fight and managed to win it.

Thieves Make a Rich Meal.

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 21.—A window of George Braun's saloon was broken in last night about 7:30 and checks and money to the amount of \$2,000 stolen. So quickly was the work done and in such an adroit manner that no trace or clue to the identity of the thief can be obtained.

Montreal to Have a World's Fair.

MONTREAL, Can., Nov. 21.—Montreal is to have a world's fair. It is to be held from May 24 to October 31, 1896.

Prescott & Co. have removed to No. 119 West Eighth street.

WHY KANSAS WOMEN LOST.

J. Ellen Foster Tells Chicago People About It.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, accompanied by her husband, arrived at the Grand Pacific yesterday for a several days' sojourn. With reference to her six months' political tour in the west Mrs. Foster said: "During my trip through Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Wyoming, and Kansas I made on an average more than one speech a day. I am in perfect health, however, the invigorating climate of the mountain states adding to my usual strength. The greater part of the time was spent in Colorado, because, women having full elective franchise in that state. I especially was anxious they should make a good record for themselves and the Republican party in this first general election. The issue in Colorado and Kansas was between the Republican party, standing for law, order, and good government, aided by many Democrats, and the Populist party, which has been the embodiment of things harmful to material and moral welfare. Persons outside these states scarcely can realize to what extent public sentiment and general prosperity have been demoralized under Populist control. Governor Waite has openly violated constitutional precedents and even expressed provisions of the law. On the other hand the type of Populism dominant in Kansas was not quite so wild, but if possible, more corrupt. Gamblers and other moral pests divided spoils of business with the state administration.

"The women of Colorado rose bravely to their opportunity," continued Mrs. Foster enthusiastically, "and were equal to it. It is conceded by all who know the facts they were the most potent force both in actual number of votes cast and in thoroughness of political organization. Women who lead in religious and philanthropic work and in social circles were also leaders in Republican work. Without their aid Colorado would have not been saved. One such object lesson is worth whole cavortations of arguments and pleadings."

"What can you say of the woman's work in Kansas?" "The Woman's Republican association was active in support of the Republican ticket. The women there voted only at school and municipal elections, but were a great power in general political work. The woman's suffrage amendment was not adopted at the same time and was defeated at the same election that so grandly redeemed the state from Populism. This was simply and only because this great question, which should have been settled on its merits and wholly apart from party politics, was mixed up with party politics. The Populist party gave the amendment a quasi endorsement. A few Republican women spoke for the amendment on the Populist platform. Many suffrage women bitterly denounced the Republican party because it did not endorse the amendment. These anti-facts drove hundreds of voters away from the amendment. It is considered, I think, by friends and foes if it could have been freed from party politics it would have been carried."

From Chicago Mrs. Foster will go to Geneseo, Ill., to spend several weeks with her son. Later she will labor in New York city for a time, and then rest at her home in Washington, D. C.

WARFARE BY CONTRACT.

An American Agrees to Blow Up the Japanese Fleet for \$1,000,000.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 21.—Serious international complications will probably follow because of the discovery of an American traveling under the assumed name of John Brown had a contract with the Chinese government by the terms of which for \$1,000,000 he was to destroy the entire Japanese navy within eight weeks after his arrival. The steamship was first detained at Yokohama, when it was supposed a thorough search had been made. The Japanese made a formal demand for an investigation, claiming that two of the passengers were naval experts having in their possession some secret engine of destruction which was hidden in their baggage. Captain Peome made an investigation and declared on his "word of honor as an officer and gentleman" that nothing liable to seizure could be found. While the examination at Yokohama was drawing to a close intelligence was received that the suspected travelers had transferred themselves to the French mail steamer Sidney and were on their way to Shanghai by way of Kobe. In obedience to telegrams sent to the Japanese government to search the ship was obtained from the French consul and Brown was discovered.

He professes to have discovered an explosive of tremendous power which he claims he has offered to Japan, but his proposal was contemptuously refused he turned to the other belligerent and sought employment from the Chinese legation at Washington. Receiving sufficient encouragement for his purpose, he started at once for the East, accompanied by an American assistant, registered as George Howie, and a Chinese assistant furnished him by the legation. How the Japanese were warned of this transaction has not yet been discovered, but they determined at all hazards to prevent further progress of the party. That they endeavored to do this with careful regard to the requirements of international law is doubted by nobody, but whether they have succeeded in this particular is a question warmly discussed by foreign residents. The arrested men are under close guard in Kobe. The affair concerns more or less directly three Western nations, the United States, France and England, and it is already under diligent consideration by the diplomatic agents of the respective governments.

Free! Free! Free!

This week we will give to our customers purchasing \$2 worth, a ticket to the Winter entertainment at the Grand opera house November 30 and December 1. \$3 purchase secures two tickets.

FURMAN'S SHOE HOUSE.

Entire Lodge, No. 61, D. of M. Will give dance at 704 and 706 Kane Ave., Wednesday evening, Nov. 21. Ladies unaccompanied by a gentleman must have tickets. Admission 35 cents.

Good work done by the Peerless.

A SWINDLER'S STORY.

H. H. Holmes Who Beat Insurance Companies Confesses.

His Life Has Been Full of Many Crimes.

GOT THOUSANDS BY IT.

When Captured He Tried to Bribe the Detective.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 21.—Arch-Conspirator H. H. Holmes, accompanied by Mrs. Pitzel and a pretty woman who calls herself Mrs. Holmes, arrived in this city in the custody of Detective Crawford and Special Agent Perry of the Fidelity Mutual Life association. Mrs. Pitzel's 16-year-old daughter, Meda, and her 12-year-old son, George, were also with the party. Mrs. Holmes disappeared soon after her arrival and no clue to her whereabouts could be obtained. After their arrival the party was closeted with Superintendent of Police Linden until late in the afternoon. When the conference was over Detective Crawford stated the story of the trip, the most important feature of which was the relation made to him by Holmes of the story of his whole life. It reads like the most sensational of romances.

Holmes sat beside the detective with hands on. The train had scarcely emerged from the Boston depot before the prisoner tried to bribe his captor. He offered the detective \$500 if he would allow him to hypnotize him so he could escape. He said he had recently hypnotized persons, having acquired the art from a college professor in the West. He said he could get the money from his wife and Mrs. Pitzel. When he saw his words had no effect, he entered into general conversation and told the story of his life.

He said he was raised in Burlington, Vt., and so well educated in school there that at 15 he was a teacher. For some time afterward he went to college there and later in Detroit, Mich. Here he formed the acquaintance of a Chicago student, who, he said, furnished the body for the present case. He refused to divulge his name.

During vacations they worked on farms to raise their college expenses, but one summer they found themselves without means. These anti-medical men suggested the idea of getting a body and beating an insurance company. This was twelve years ago. The doctor got his life insured for \$12,500. They obtained a body in Chicago, took it East, arranged the details of a perfect imitation and successfully got the money with which they continued their studies. He refused to name the company swindled. They worked the soil afterward with success, Holmes continued, obtaining sums ranging from \$20,000 to \$100,000. Once Holmes got his own life insured for \$30,000. He went to a hotel in Rhode Island. At that time he wore a beard. He secured a corpse in Chicago, cut off the head and took the body to a lonely spot not far from the hotel. Then he showed the head returned to the hotel, asked for Holmes and engaged a room to wait for him. He had brought the head with him and burned it beyond recognition in the fireplace of the hotel. This scheme, however, fell through, the mother of his wife, when she discovered it, threatened to tell the police and Holmes fled to the West.

Resuming his story, Holmes said that while living in Chicago, about eighteen months ago, he fell in with a typewriter girl and furnished a house on the outskirts, where they lived together. A younger sister came to visit them, and the woman grew so jealous of her that in a quarrel one day she struck her over the head with a stool and killed her. To save the woman with whom he was living, Holmes said he put the body in a trunk, loaded it with stones and sunk it in the lake. This girl had property in Texas, and he and Pitzel took it off her hands and sent her abroad. It was worth, he said, \$40,000 and after getting it in their hands they went through Texas being carloads of horses or notes on this property, but as they never had a legal title to the property the notes were worthless, and it is for this affair that they are wanted at Fort Worth. To save this property, Holmes said, he and Pitzel formed the scheme of swindling the Fidelity company. He told the detective that for the crimes he committed he deserved to be hanged a dozen times.

BURIAL OF GEN. FREMONT.

Body of the Pathfinder Will Be Interred at Rockland Cemetery.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—The body of General John C. Fremont the "Pathfinder," and first candidate for the presidency on the Republican ticket, has never been interred, but has remained for several years in the receiving vaults of Rockland cemetery. Recently Mrs. Fremont, who lives in Los Angeles, Cal., requested that the interment take place at once, and as privately as possible. As a result the body will be buried in Rockland cemetery on the Hudson, Thursday afternoon, under the direction of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California.

Will Have Another Election.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21.—The squabble over the election of the congressman in the Tenth Georgia district has been settled. J. C. Black, the incumbent, who received a majority of 7,000 on the face of returns, in reply to Tom Watson's offer to arbitrate, proposed to submit the matter to a second election next year. Watson has signified his acceptance of the proposition. Black will take his commission, but will resign on March 4.

We put on new neckbands on shirts. Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 115 West Eighth street.

CREATED A SCENE.

Sheriff Naylor of Jackson County and Deputy Marshal Spencer Came Together.

Sheriff Naylor of Jackson County, and ex-Deputy Marshal Spencer are enemies. Their feud is said to be of long standing, and when the two men came together in front of the court house this week, there would have been trouble had not bystanders interfered.

Spencer and Naylor saw each other at the same instant. One who was there says Spencer took the aggressive and threatened to kill Naylor. Naylor accused Spencer of "having a gun," to which Spencer replied that it didn't make any difference; that he could "lick him without it." One rumor says both men drew revolvers, but another has it that only Spencer did so. In either event no shots were fired and the two men were hastily separated.

The trouble is said to have grown out of a fuss between Spencer and his wife concerning Naylor.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Companies Organized To Do Business in Kansas Granted Charters.

The following charters have been filed with the secretary of state:

The Washington Creek German Baptist church association of Alfred, Douglas county. Spectator did. Wiele Postma, Martin W. Metzker, S. M. Miller, H. C. Metzker and Joseph W. Shively.

The T. H. Ford South Sill Irrigation company of Ford Ranch, Hamilton county. Directors—Thos. H. Ford, W. C. Price and Ira Ford.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

A Diplomatic Issue of Gravity May Arise Between the Two Nations.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Our government has not yet been officially informed that the Danish government, like Germany, has prohibited the importation of American cattle and meat. Our trade in these commodities with Denmark is of insignificant volume, but if it should appear that the Danish government has been induced to issue its decree at the instance of Germany, correspondence between the two countries and the state department is likely to assume a different tone from that in which it has been conducted. It is one thing for a nation to exclude our meats on sanitary grounds, even if the case is badly sustained, but it is an entirely different matter for such a nation to go out of its way to induce a third nation to join it in a boycott of American products. Probably it would be difficult to establish the fact that Denmark has been influenced to do so, but if it is proved at the request of Germany, but should that be made clear, a diplomatic issue of gravity would be raised between the United States and Germany.

Excess Rates Opposed.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Jobbers from all the principal cities of the West and representing almost all branches of the business met at the Grand Pacific hotel to-day to take action regarding the recent changes made by the railroads in the charges for excess baggage. Those present claimed that the new rates were excessive and that on short distances the increase often amounted to 100 per cent. At an executive session a committee was appointed to confer with the railroads and endeavor to secure the withdrawal of the new rates.

A Noted Forger Caught in Denver.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 21.—Frank J. Monroe, alias C. T. Morton, arrested in Denver November 12 for attempting to cash at the Bank of Commerce a certificate of deposit that had been raised from \$150 to \$1,500, is considered a forger of a dangerous character. He is wanted in New York, Lowell, Mass., San Francisco, Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Savannah, No. 8, Suffers by Fire.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 21.—Fire at Savannah last night destroyed fifteen buildings, the entire north side of the square. It originated in a restaurant on the east side. The lumber yard of T. J. Wells suffered heavily. The loss on the buildings is between \$20,000 and \$30,000. The insurance will not exceed \$10,000. Most of the buildings were occupied as offices.

Many Bidders for the Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The indications are that the present government loan of \$50,000,000 will not only prove a complete success but that the aggregate of the bids will be far in excess of the amount of the bonds to be sold.

Two More Lines Full Out.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—Two more lines withdrew from the Western Passenger association yesterday, the Chicago Great Western and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern being the ones to pull out.

The Big Earthquake in Japan.

YOKOHAMA, Nov. 21.—The official report of the great earthquake of October 22 in Northern Japan shows that 2,155 houses were overthrown, 2,004 houses were burned.

Counterfeiters Sent to Sing Sing.

PERRY, Ok., Nov. 21.—Yesterday ten men were sentenced to the penitentiary at Brooklyn, N. Y., in the district court of Oklahoma for counterfeiting.

Missouri Odd Fellows in Session.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 21.—The forty-seventh annual session of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Missouri convened here yesterday.

Big Fee for a Receiver.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 21.—Receiver Fahey has been allowed \$50,000 for his services by the court, as receiver of the Iron Hall order.

School Shoes.

For Misses made of fine calf-skins on fine dress lasts, a shoe that is serviceable and looks well, at

FURMAN'S

332 calls up the Peerless

Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

Boys \$2 Wearwell Shoes at Furman's.

NO TIPS TO WAITERS.

SMALL CHECKS THE RULE IN CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

Rooms Are Dirty, but the Food Is Clean and Well Cooked—Rice the National Dish—Tea Is Served Free—Contrasting Types at the Tables—Beggars and Millers.

(Special Correspondence.)

AMOY, Oct. 10.—While China is a very rich land, it is also very poor. A laborer in a city like Canton or Amoy considers himself happy and prosperous if he gets six Mexican dollars a month. He can live well from his own point of view upon \$4. This is about \$2 in American money today. Upon this income of 13 cents a day he can afford to take two meals in a cheap restaurant.

These restaurants are small, dark and dirty. In the front near the doors is the kitchen, where the proprietor begins to toil at 5 o'clock in the morning and keeps on as long as there is a possibility of a customer putting in an appearance. He keeps a sharp eye upon the street, and whenever he sees a person pass who looks as if he were hungry salutes him with a cheery request to come in and buy his wares. His position also enables him to prevent any customer escaping without paying his bill. His stock in trade, no matter how dirty the surroundings, is clean, neat and well cooked. First and most important is a huge globular pan full of boiled rice. Every grain is white as snow, thoroughly cooked, and at the same time dry and separate from the others. Rice is prepared early in the morning in quantities sufficient to last all day. What little is left over is not thrown away, but is made up that night or the next day into other dishes.

Bill of Fare.

Then there is cabbage boiled with a piece of pork and cut into pieces about an inch square, pickled cabbage, which comes close enough to sauerkraut to satisfy the most critical German; a piece of roast pork, a fish, a lot of raw machonai, or saucers containing chopped onions, garlic, green peas, dried fish and smoked snails. A number of little pots and pitchers contain plain vinegar, garlic, clarified peanut oil, pork drippings and "soy." There are no napkins and no knives and forks. There are no plates and saucers, excepting those on which the foods are served.

In the back part of the room there are one or more tables, originally light in color, but so oiled and greased, cleaned and rubbed, polished by hands and elbows, darkened by dirt and smoke, as to be a rich red ranging almost into absolute black. By the side of the table are ingeniously constructed and neat looking bamboo stools. The table is substantial, strong and handmade. It costs in our money from 25 cents up to \$1, according to its size. The stools cost from 5 cents to 15 cents apiece.

The workman enters, is welcomed by the host and seats himself at a table. He orders a bowl of rice, and it costs 5 cash, which is about one-sixth of a cent; a bowl of cabbage at the same price; a saucer of smoked pork cut into small pieces, which costs 1 penny, and a little fish stewed with onions, costing about one-fourth of a cent. This he washes down with two cups of tea, which are supplied gratuitously, the same as water is in civilized countries. If he is very extravagant, he will take a glass of wine at the cost of a half a cent. When he arises, he pays his bill, which varies from 1½ cents to 3 cents, and goes on his way rejoicing. When he pays his bill, the proprietor first casts his eyes over the table to see if the customer has robbed the house of a cup worth half a cent, a saucer worth a quarter of a cent or the chopsticks, costing about one-eighth of a cent.

For Swell Customers.

For guests who are aristocratically clean there is a small washstand against the wall, where a brass basin contains about a quart of water. This in well regulated establishments is filled fresh every morning. There is also an ancient rag fastened to the wall, which does duty for a towel. Fashionable luxuries like these are rather despised by the almond-eyed son of toil. Out of 100 customers, one or two may utilize this primitive lavatory. The rest regard it as a waste of raw material.

The Chinaman does everything differently from everybody else and applies the same rule to his eating. He may take a cup of hot tea in the morning, but generally waits until 10 o'clock, when he indulges in a meal such as has been described. At 5 he takes a second similar to the first. To the heavy eaters of our own race it seems impossible for a man to live on such fare and retain his health and strength, yet nevertheless upon this food the average coolie will work all day long under the burning sun, when the thermometer is in the nineties, without resting or breaking down. Under such circumstances our own race, no matter what they eat, can seldom work more than six hours a day without very serious consequences. The total amount of food used by the average Chinaman each day varies between two and four pounds in weight, of which rice is about 55 per cent, vegetables 30 per cent, fish 8 per cent and pork 7 per cent. While the wealthy classes use a finer quality and variety of food, yet the same proportions apply to them.

Types of the East.

During the crowded hours and especially in the afternoon you get a glimpse into Chinese life such as no books can ever give. Your eye may first fall upon a stalwart stevedore, who has just come in from the docks. All that he will have on will be a pair of trunks. Fastened to the trunks in front is his money pouch, which is for all the world like the flapping of the Highlander. His body is like polished copper. The fierce heat of the sun and the severity of his daily toil have worked off every ounce of spare flesh, so that each muscle and sinew stands out in bold relief. Alongside him sits some unfortunate victim of the opium pipe. Although the weather is tropical, he wears several suits of clothes

to keep his enfeebled body comfortably warm. While the stevedore takes his food in great mouthfuls and rolls it over and over in his mouth in the pure animal delight of satisfying hunger, the opium fiend eats with an effort, as if each grain of rice were medicine that he was obliged to take against his will. Upon it, as upon all his food, he showers "soy" and pepper, ginger and the other condiments which are used in the east to stimulate an appetite.

No Class Prejudices.

In another place is a young clerk cleanly shaven and neatly dressed. The well worn appearance of his coat shows that he is also obliged to frequent the cheapest restaurants in order to make both ends meet. He is light-hearted, unceremonious and chats with his neighbors as happily as can be. Not far away is a street beggar, dirty, ragged and deformed by vermin, and the dirtier and more nauseating a beggar is in China the larger is his income. This man is blind, and next to him sits a well dressed person, who brings him down to his regular beat every morning and takes him home every evening. For this the guide is entitled to a certain wage and also one meal a day. Business must have been good with the mendicant on this particular day, as both he and his companion had a small army of dishes in front of them, with the prospective bill of at least 6 cents apiece. Here are two thieves, who have but lately left the meshes of the law. Each has had his cue cut off, and each is doing his best to conceal the fact by piecing the little hair upon his head with horsehair braid and probably the combings from some sick Chinaman.

A. M. STUART.

"WISH I WAS IN DIXIE."

Dan Emmett, the Author, Tranquilly Awaiting the Final Drop Scene.

(Special Correspondence.)

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 8.—The heart of every southerner thrills when he hears the stirring strains of the famous battle hymn of the Confederacy, "Dixie," and no one lived in this country during war times who was not familiar with its sentiment and its music, yet today there are very few people who know the name of the writer of this, one of the most celebrated songs in history, or that he is now living and in his old age is dependent on the generosity of others for support. Uncle Dan Emmett, the old time minstrel, in his day and generation one of the leading lights and greatest favorites on the American stage, the author of this immortal song, is today quietly spending the evening of his life in the retirement of a humble home in the outskirts of Mount Vernon, O.

Here in this quiet little Ohio city Uncle Dan was born 78 years ago, on Oct. 26, 1815. He was christened Daniel



DAN EMMETT IN HIS PRIME.

Decatur Emmett by his parents, who were southern people. His father marched to Mount Vernon in 1813 from Detroit, being one of a body of 60 riflemen.

Young Emmett learned the printer's trade on the Mount Vernon Gazette, in three years rising from the position of "devil" to foreman. He was of a roving disposition, however, and enlisted in the United States army. His father was displeased at this performance and had him discharged for being under age. Early in boyhood Dan displayed decided musical talent. Before he had reached the age of 15 he had composed several quaint negro melodies. He finally joined a circus and traveled with different companies for 18 years as a band musician.

In 1859 he wrote his most famous song. He was then a member of Bryant Bros' minstrels of New York. One night Jerry Bryant asked Dan to write him a "hurrab wab around." That was on Saturday night, and Mr. Bryant wanted the piece ready for Monday morning's rehearsal. The song was written Sunday evening, rehearsed all day Monday and sung that evening. It proved to be a great success for several years, but when the war broke out the company was forbidden to use it, and the band was hissed when they attempted to play it.

In the south it was different. Its popularity rapidly increased until it became the war song of the Confederacy. All through the war, when two opposing armies lay encamped near each other and the Union bands would strike up "Yankee Doodle" or "Star Spangled Banner," the rebel bands would always respond with the rollicking strains of "Dixie."

"Dan Emmett's Famous Walk Around" has been revived by a New York road company this season. Uncle Dan wrote many negro melodies, fiddle reels, hoodlows and songs, but "Dixie" was his most famous composition. Among the most popular of his other songs were: "Dan Tucker," "Old Aunt Sally," "Gumbo, Sound de Horn," "Gwine Ober de Mountain" and "I'm Gwine Home to Dixie."

The old man has appeared during the past year at several entertainments in Mount Vernon and is tranquilly awaiting the fall of the last drop scene.

ANDREW CARLISLE CARSON.